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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 54---No. 50. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, December 25, 1872. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in one Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

P. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
Attorney's at Law,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
Opposite the Argus office.

J. P. DUNLAP,
Attorney at Law Office in the Court House, Beaver Pa All business promptly attended to. (may8'72-1y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the Argus office.

A SMALL Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa., office in the Court House. " dec5-1f

JAMES S. MARTIN Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa., office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and faithful attention. jan21-1y

JOHN P. YOUNG, Attorney at Law office and residence on Third st., next to the Court House. All business promptly attended to. apr5 1y

W. H. REMLEY Attorney at Law Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jan21-1y

JOHN KUHN, Attorney at law Office east end of third street, Beaver, Pa. mar6-1y-pd

R. J. S. MCNUTT Physician and Surgeon Special attention paid to treatment of chronic diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a square west of the Court House apr12 71-1y

HENRY MELZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Shop at Shoe Store, Beaver, Pa. sept27-1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Kahlenberg, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions compounded. (sept27-1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

JOHN COATE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, putty, window glass looking-glasses, frames, garden implements and fancy bowls. Falls street, Brighton sept27-71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons, and vehicles of every description. Bridge st., a few doors west of Market. Successors to George Wisener. mar6-1y

JACOB SEELER, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. Repairing neatly executed. Second st., Brighton. nov17 71-1y

C. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner, Ice Cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Weddings, &c., supplied nov1

J. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway, Brighton, is the best place to get his hardware, glass, &c., cheap for cash oct25 71-1y

H. METZ, Brings street, dealer in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday and Saturday of each week. oct25-71-1y

C. HEARD Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, &c. Highest price for good butter. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway sept27-71-1y

C. WINTER, Watchmaker and Jeweler and Optician 224 Broadway sept27-71-1y

W. H. MCDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c Broadway, Fallston sept27-71-1y

C. LITTLE, M. D. 222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 10 o'clock, p. m. 2y-71-1y

MCLAIN Photograph Gallery Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Third and Broadway, New Brighton. 1-1-y-pd

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble, Manufacturer Monuments, Gravestones & tables at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near Post Office, New Brighton. sept27-1y

H. H. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, Brighton. sept27-71 1y

WM. STEAD & HARTZOG, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. sept27-1y

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON, meals at all hours, tables supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Strickland, cor. of Third and Broadway may24 71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES Evergreens and small Fruits Three miles east of Brighton (mr29-71-1y) E. THOMAS

DR. GILLILAND & KERR Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Fallston, New Brighton Pa. Successors to I. H. Nase. sept27-1y

G. SIEMON Bakery & Confectionery Saloon Special attention given to wedding parties. Shade oysters and ice cream sept27-1y

J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Broadway, New Brighton. See ad't. sept26-1y

J. ROSS Photographer, Wilson's Block, Brighton. Best photographs from tintypes to cabinet. sept 1-1y

J. SMITH Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Looking Glasses & Notions, Broadway, Brighton Pa sept27-1

BEAVER FALLS.

W. ANDERSON, Dealer in the purest of Domestic and Foreign Liquors, Beaver Falls. Good Stabling attached. sept27-1y

ANDERSON & WITTICH, Real Estate Agents, Beaver Falls, Pa. All business connected with the agency promptly attended to. nov25-1y

D. WATSON Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, &c. Beaver Falls, Pa. sept27-1y

ROCHESTER.

HUGHES' Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. Second street, between Brighton and Rochester. sept27-1y

DAVID KENNEDY & CO successors to the late firm of Kennedy & Coulter, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and Clothing, Corner of Fifth and Broadway, New Brighton. 1-1-y

H. SMITH & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery, Main st., Rochester Pa sept27-1y

LOUIS SCHLEFLIN, Agent Bakery and Confectionery Oysters served hot from the shell in every style. Wedding parties supplied. Pleasure Grounds adjoining. Rochester Pa sept27-1y

MRS. BRISBIN Manufacturer Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Corsets, Notions, &c. Second st., Rochester Pa sept27-1y

RICHARD BOYLE Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Sleighs, Sleds, Bobsleighs, Repairing done to order. Rochester Pa sept27-1y

HEISER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, Mill Road st., Rochester, Pa sept27-1y

A. BANKING, Dealer in Piano Shawls & Cassimeres, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Rochester Pa sept27-1y

RAYMOND GROTZ Gunsmith New work of best material made to order All work warranted Repairing neatly done. Second st., Rochester Pa. sept27-1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds Brighton Avenue, Rochester See ad't sept27-1y

SAMUEL HANNEN, Druggist Prescriptions carefully compounded Water st., Rochester Pa sept27-1y

G. SIEMON Bakery & Confectionery Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed Grain, Coal, Salt & Nails Cor Water & James sts sept27-1y

WELLER & CO. Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Lath &c Rochester sept27-1y

BOYLE & WILLIAMS Successors to Boyle & Co., Dealers in Stoves and Pioneer Grates Rochester sept27-1y

HAVERSTRAW, CABLE & CO. Dealers in Coal at R station and Ohio river sept27-1y

CLARK & CLARK, proprietors of Jamestown House Good accommodations and good stable near R R Depot sept27-1y

MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Second, Rochester, Pa sept27-1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician, Chronic diseases made a specialty Office 58 Wood st., Allegheny City Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. sept27-1y

VANPORT.

W. CORNELIUS & CO., Dealers in General Merchandise, Drugs, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, &c. Highest price paid for country produce sept27-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANIEL Freedom, Beaver County, Pa., Successor and Agent for the Manufacture of Cast Steel Plows and other points

STANLEY Manufacturer of the Great Original Spring, Side and Feedless Corn Worker, and centre Fulton, Pa

D. CONE, M. D., Office on Sterling st. next to New Brighton Bank, will be in Beaver on the first Monday of each month, at the Eagle Hotel, and will remain one week. Office and residence, Rochester, Pa sept27-1y

PITTSBURG MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS

JAMES OLD,

LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to Furnaces, Public and Private Building. nov6;12w

AGENTS WANTED FOR

"INSECTS AT HOME,"

Prices upwards of 70 cts. 21 full page engravings. Just the Book for Intelligent rural readers. The drawings are faithful representations of insect and plant. Send for Circular. Address GEORGE HOGAN, 121 North Seventh st., Philadelphia nov6-1y

LAST NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, for professional services, will take notice that if their accounts are not settled in some way, before the first day of next January they will be collected without reserve.

J. E. JACKSON.

FALLSTON, Nov. 20, 1872.—3m

Miscellaneous.

J. D. RAMALEY'S

OPERA

Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING

EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices

Goods sent to any address, on approval may24 1y

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED

Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
HOLLOWARE,
ROPE AND OAKUM,
FAHNESTOCK'S

And the Celebrated

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS,

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL

ALSO,

114 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour,

ALSO,

144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOG HEADS N. Orleans SUGAR

ALSO,

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES

ALSO,

150 KEGS WHEELING NAILS;

ALSO,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

AT

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 16, 1-72 by eodgman's.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Saw.
RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

Rags taken in exchange

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public in general that he has just received a large and well selected stock of Clothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which he has purchased at the lowest cash prices, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements to customers. Call and examine my stock and prices.

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

In such a manner as will please his customers

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may24-71-1y Rochester Pa.

W. W. BARKER,

Successor to Barker & Hazeltine,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

Engravings, Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Picture Frames, all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue (3 doors above Smithfield St.) Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar8'72-1

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON ..... CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS
PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m

dec6:72:tf.

ESTATE *of Matthias Strohecker, deb'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of Matthias Strohecker, dec'd., late of Franklin township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay to GEORGE STROHECKER.

Wurtemburg, Lawrence Co. Pa. or Hice, Wilson & Moore, Attys, Beaver, Pa. nov20;6w

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Miscellaneous.

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:
ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS,
GLASS & PUTTY.

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. (Dec6, '70tf.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Jaconet,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Sleigh Bells, Coal Buckets, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snathes, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powde and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

Heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING AND WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *Joints and bolted* work, in the finishing on short notice.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Corner Sandusky and Graham alley

THE MOST EXTENSIVE LINE OF

HOSIERY

Shirts and Drawers

IN

Gents. Furnishing Goods;

RIBBONS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

AND

FANCY - GOODS,

Yarns and Flannels,

for City can be found at

MORGANSTERN & Co,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

78 and 80 MARKET Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANY SPECIALTIES for the Season

sept25-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Having received letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Park, late of Nazro Park, dec'd, it is desired that all persons having unsettled business with said Mary Ann Park call and settle with me before the 25th day of December, 1872. NAZRO PARK, Administrator

And Nazro Park wish to sell in Rochester, Beaver county, a house with seven rooms and a kitchen, a corner lot 50x175 feet, a good stable and a lot of good fruit. Terms easy. nov27-6w

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy* and *congenial* climate for one third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved and unimproved farms* and *fruit farms, rice, sugar* and *cotton plantations; timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mill* and *manufactories, &c.*

We also *loan money* on landed security, stating location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address R. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,

477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

may3-3m

CARPETING.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH PA.

(Late McCALLUM BROS.)

Is now in receipt of the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS

ALL GRADES

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.

sep18-3y

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14 1y

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Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from Oct. 27th, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex	No. 5. Mail.	No. 7 Pac Ex	No. 3. Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	910AM	200PM
Rochester	250	833	1023	308
Alliance	510	1125	1140PM	550
Orrville	648	145PM	307	725
Mansfield	853	422	549	926
Crestline { A	940	500	540	935
Crestline { D	940	510AM	600	1005
Forest	1105	755	755	1128
Lima	1208PM	905	915	1230AM
Fort Wayne	220	1135	1155	310
Plymouth	445	335PM	255AM	505
Chicago	750	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex	No. 6. Pac Ex	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	515AM	920AM	535PM	920PM
Plymouth	915	1202PM	910	1250AM
Fort Wayne	1220PM	205	1215	225
Lima	245	407	150AM	515
Forest	400	508	300	628
Crestline { A	535	639	430	805
Crestline { D	1120AM	650	440	825
Mansfield	1208PM	721	510	853
Orrville	213	920	712	1100
Alliance	420	1100	900	1100PM
Rochester	637	112AM	1120	339
Pittsburgh	810	220	1225PM	415

☞ No 1 daily except Monday: Nos. 2, 5, 7 & 8, daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily; No. 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Oct. 27th, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP. s.	ACCOM
Cleveland	8 45AM	155PM	405PM
Hudson	936	302	523
Ravenna	1030	353	555
Alliance	1125	413	645
Bayard	1159	441	
Wellsville	123PM	600	
Pittsburgh	350	820	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	145PM	
Wellsville	855	340	
Bayard	1000	453	
Alliance	1125	617	725AM
Ravenna	1212PM	655	815
Hudson	1245	829	900
Cleveland	135	720	1015

Leaves. Arrives.

Bayard 12:10 & 630 p. m. | N Philad. 3:00& 900 p.m.
N. Philia. 6:40a.m. & 1pm. | Bayard 9:45 a.m.&4 p.m.

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545AM	1050AM	340PM	
Bridgeport	555	1100	350	
Steubenville	657	1212PM	453	
Wellsville	815	145	620	
Rochester	930	245	715	
Pittsburgh	1040	350	820	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	145PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	245	530	
Wellsville	850	345	700	
Steubenville	950	452	800	
Bridgeport	1100	550	905	
Bellair	1210	605	920	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

New-Goods! New-Goods!!

AT

A. C. HURST'S,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Being just returned from New York and Philadelphia, having purchased for cash a fine assortment of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans and all kinds of Goods for gentlemen's wear, with Hats and Caps of the latest style:

FLANNELS OF EVERY KIND.
BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS;
Large Stock of Fall Shawls;
NEW MILLINERY GOODS;
Hats & Frames, Ribbons & Flowers;
Embroidery of all kinds;
Wool Underwear for Ladies and Gents;

CARPETS

A Complete Assortment of every Description of Carpets; the Latest Designs and Newest Styles of Coloring, Admirably suited to the Fall Season; of the best English, Brussels, and all kinds of Kiddeminster,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS & TRUNKS,

A large stock, to which I invite your attention. Being determined I sell as low as any Pittsburgh House. A. C. HURST.

sep13-3y

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather and will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston Prices Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special Inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street,
jan10-1f Pittsburgh.

POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weather boards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct14-1y

H. NOSS,

PHOTOGRAPHER

nov6tf

Holloway's Pills

AND

Holloway's Ointment.

THE grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Holloway's Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest **Vegetable Extracts, Herbs** and **Medicinal Gums.** Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitutions can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors, **78 Maiden Lane, New York.**

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cents, 62½ cts. and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the large sizes.

mr30-71y. 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Miscellaneous.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

77 and 79 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH,

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Notions, Hosiery, Underwear,

Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Laces

Embroideries, Lace Goods,

Hoop, Balmoral, and Felt Skirts,

Corsets, Silk and Velvetine Ribbons,

Panniers, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets,

Hat, Millinery Goods, Flowers, Tips,

Plumes, Trimming and Fringes,

Velvets, Velveteens, Reps,

Bonnet and Evening Silks Turquoise,

Colored and Black Dress Silks,

Ribbons in all widths and Shades,

Ornaments, Frames &c.

The Trade are invited to an inspection of the extensive lines of the above goods, which at all seasons of the year will be kept full up with the Latest Novelties.

Lowest prices, East or West.

Orders promptly attended to. oct6-3m

A Word to You, Friend!!

FOR GOOD COFFEE,

FOR GOOD TEAS,

FOR GOOD SUGARS,

FOR GOOD SPICES,

FOR GOOD FLOUR,

FOR GOOD FEED,

FOR GOOD TOBACCO,

FOR GOOD CIGARS,

FOR EVERYTHING GOOD

IN THE

Grocery and Provision Line,

AND AT PRICES THAT CAN'T

BE BEAT IN BEAVER OR ELSEWHERE.

GO TO

S. SNITGER & CO.'S,

3d Street, BEAVER, PA.

Jan10'72-1y

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading the advertisement need any one SUFFER PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the only

Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
COLD CHILLS. NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) as quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is pain in passing, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms is RADWAY'S. Price, 25 cts.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

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DR. RADWAY:—I have had Crofula for about thirty years, mostly in my stomach and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twenty years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of it to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst former was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this unsolicited by the friends of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH F. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

☞ A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, Chains, Chain and Band Bracelets, Diamond Pins, *Ear Rings, Studs and Rings,* Coral, Stone, Cameo, Amathyst, Topaz, *Onyx and Gold Sets of Jewelry.* Fine NECKLACES and LOCKETS, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Collar-Buttons, Gents' Pins, Gold and Silver-Head Canes, Solid Silver and Silver plated Ware. Vases, Toilet Sets, Parian Marble and Fancy Goods. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

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SELECT MISCELLANY.

Bread and Cheese and Kisses.

BY AUTHOR OF BLADE O' GRASS

From Harper's Weekly.

Young Mr. Million was a handsome-looking fellow, with the best of clothes, and with plenty of money in his purse. Having no career marked out for him pending the time when he would have to step into his father's shoes, he made one for himself. He became a merchant in wild oats—a kind of merchandise which is popularly considered to be rather a creditable thing for young men to speculate in; and it was a proof of his industry that he was accumulating a large supply of the corn—having regard probably to its future value in the market. But in this respect he was emulated by many who deem it almost a point of honor to have their granaries well supplied with the commodity.

As the young men enter the room, Bessie's eyes brighten. She knows George's footsteps well, and has not recognized the other. George enters first, and he has drawn Bessie to him and kissed her, and she him, before she sees young Mr. Million. When she does see that heir to the family brewery, she gently releases herself from George's embrace, and stands a little aside, with a heightened color in her face. The action is perfectly natural, and just what a modest girl would do in the presence of a comparative stranger—as young Mr. Million must have been, necessarily, he being so high in the social scale, and she so low. The young gentleman, in the most affable manner, shake hands all around, and gives them good-evening.

"Meeting George as I was strolling this way," he says, accepting the chair which Mrs. Naldret offers him, "and having something to say to him, I thought I might take advantage of his offer to step in and rest for a minute or so."

Had he told the exact truth, he would have confessed that he had no idea of coming into the house until he heard from old Ben Sparrow, at whose shop he had called, that Bessie was at Mrs. Naldret's, and that, meeting George afterward, he had walked with him to the door, and had excepted a casual invitation to walk in, given out of mere politeness, and almost as a matter of form.

"You have the *Trumpet* there, I see," continues young Mr. Million, addressing the master of the house; "is there anything particular in it?"

"No, Sir," replies Jim "nothing but the usual things—strikes, elections, and that like. There's always plenty stirring to fill a newspaper."

"That there is,"

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 25, 1872.

MR. Murdock, United States Marshall for the Western district of Pennsylvania, resigned his position a few days ago, and Col. John Hall, Mr. Murdock's Deputy was appointed Marshall in his stead. General Sweitzer was an applicant for the place, but "went under" in the contest.

JUDGE Durrell of the United States Court is carrying things with a high hand in Louisiana. On last Saturday he ordered a writ to be issued ordering the United States Marshall to seize the New Orleans *Times* newspaper establishment. The writ was executed and the office closed.—We are afraid that the President is permitting his brother-in-law Casey to lead him into the Louisiana muddle so far that it will be difficult for him to extricate himself.

THE Washington *Sunday Chronicle* contains the following editorial reference to the action of Cameron, week before last, in preventing the Senate from showing its respect for the memory of Horace Greeley:

Simon Cameron stood in awe of Horace Greely while he lived, and cringed to the *Tribune*, as he does to all sources of power; but, Mr. Greeley dead, Cameron dons the lion's skin, and essays to kick. When Mr. Lincoln threw Cameron from his Cabinet on account of his speculations in contracts, the *Tribune* was rather free in its opinions of the justice of the act. Cameron never forgave Greeley for this, but he never dared strike until under the shadow of a popular victory of the Republican party. The death of his enemy made him feel secure from harm.

IT is rumored that fierce opposition will be made to the work of the Constitutional Convention if they introduce any radical reforms into the new instrument. There is no doubt whatever but that the corrupt scoundrels, who have for years been using our legislatures as instruments for oppressing the people and robbing them of their money, thereby filing their own pockets with dishonest gains, will fiercely oppose any reform measures that may be likely to put an end to their corrupt practices; but our delegates should not be deterred from doing their whole duty in this matter, for this is the very work that the honest people of the State elected them to do. Let us have a radical reform in both our Constitution and our Legislature.—*Bedford Inquirer*

THE question of raising the President's salary is now the subject of considerable discussion among the newspapers. The arguments pro and con on an increase appear generally to be as follows:—For 1. The present salary is insufficient. 2. It was fixed when the expenses of the office were comparatively small. 3. The purchasing power of money has decreased. 4. Fifty thousand dollars per annum would be despised by money-seekers. 5. The people don't want the President to live in "simple republican style." 6. It is a trivial matter altogether. Against the increase it is represented 1. The office is one of honor and dignity, not of emolument. 2. The present salary with incidentals is equal to one of $40,000 per annum. 3. The country is in debt. 4. Greedy politicians would deem $50,000 a year and the incidentals worth looking after. 5. The Executive ought to give an example of economy, simplicity and retrenchment. 6. The proposed increase would form a dangerous precedent.

KANSAS is unfortunate in having two United States Senators, who are, it is generally understood, rabid with regard to the persons refered to, and the previous acts of both are soon to undergo Senatorial inquiry. The former is charged with having bribed Senators and Representatives in the Kansas Legislature to vote for him for United States Senator, while the latter is known at home and at Washington as "Subsidy Pomeroy," from the fact that he has managed to obtain a slice from nearly all the subsidies granted by the Government. While we are heartily in favor of inquiring into the practices of our public servants, we are, nevertheless suspicious that the Senatorial Committees appointed to unearth the conduct of Caldwell and Pomeroy will give us—however guilty they may be—but little to their discredit. A very large number of their associates in the Senate "know how it is too well themselves," to pass severe judgment on the dark ways and vain tricks of their brethern, who are unlucky enough to be found out.

AN officer of the internal revenue having been sent to Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of investigating affairs in the fourth district of that State, reports to the commissioner of internal revenue as follows:

"I have made a thorough investigation of the office of James H. Dever, collector of the Fourth district of Georgia, and have stated his accounts as collector and stamp agent, from the beginning of his official term to November, 22, 1872, showing a cash deficiency in his revenue accounts of $12,871.15, and his stamp accounts a deficiency of $1,576.91. I made demand upon him for the above amounts, in response to which he deposited on the 23d of November the balance on his stamp account $1,576.91, and $7,320.01, thereby reducing the cash deficiency in his revenue account to $5,554.42, which amount he agreed to deposit on Monday or Tuesday of this week.

"Shortly after Collector Dever entered upon the duties of his office he commenced the practice of using moneys arising from internal revenue collections, which practice he continued up to the time I arrived there. His deputies, with the exception of his senior deputy, Augustus Flosh, whom I consider an honest, efficient and reliable officer, are incompetent and unscrupulous. Collector Dever borrowed revenue money from Deputy Collector W. T. Newman, who made collections in the city of Atlanta, and used the same for private purposes. I found that Mr. Newman had not rendered any reports on form 102 since July 20, 1872, there being, as I ascertained upon careful examination, a cash balance against him of some $6,000, a large portion of which had been used by the collector. This deputy used several hundred dollars of his collections to pay some of his individual obligations, having obtained, as he said, the collector's consent thereto. I found that Deputies A. M. Franklin and W. H. Morgan had retained a large part of their collections since July 31, 1872, and that they and the collector have been using the same."

THE extent of the leaks in the public treasury, arising from official dishonesty, has become a matter of such concern, that Secretary Boutwell proposes a law to prevent a certain class of official stealing. He would make it a penal offence for all disbursing officers and all clerks and agents to convert to their own use, or lend, with or without interest, the public moneys, and also for bankers and brokers to receive loans or public moneies from such persons. The act of 1886, of which this is an amendment, does not meet the case of all officers, but only special grades. While the law ought to be made general and stringent, we agree with the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that however strong Mr. Boutwell may make the law, it will not be of much use if defaulters and embezzlers are to be treated with mistaken leniency in the past. Whilst the government has persisted in enforcing penalties on political prisoners, as in most of the so-called Ku-Klux cases, with an unrelenting hand, it has either not prosecuted with rigor and promptitude official thieves who plunder the treasury of the hard earned contributions of the people, or pardoned them from prison soon after they were sent there. The proposed amendment to the law of 1866 will not be effectual unless there can be less of misplaced clemency to the culprits and more of justice to the people, and unless public sentiment affixes the same stigma to public as individual robbery. The official who is guilty of the last, is as much worse than an ordinary thief as a bank officer who robs the institution of which he is an agent is than a professional burglar. In both cases the betrayal of confidence is added to the crime of stealing.—*Lancaster Express (Adm'r.)*

THE *Radical* has spoken on civil service reform as administered by President Grant. Here is the way that paper talks of it:

"The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* states that the President has agreed with United States Judge McKennan, of Washington county, and Hon. William S. Moore, Member of Congress, of Washington county, to appoint Gen. John Hall, of Washington county, United States Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Alexander Murdoch, of Washington county, who having held the office ten years is tired of it, and proposes to resign. Boynton says this is a Civil Service Reform appointment.

The Deputyship is the lowest appointment in the Marshal's office, and if our friend Hall should decline, (which God forbid!) we know of no good reason why Gen. Hall's washerwoman if she can read and write and hand a defendant a writ, should not succeed in the vacancy. She is certainly in the direct line of promotion. This Civil Service Reform, which is good enough in itself, will soon be made ridiculous at the rate it is traveling. It is nuts for the enrolled boot-blacks of the administration, but not quite so healthy for the ragged chaps who, with box and brush on shoulder, are blowing their fingers in the wintry winds.

The *Commercial* announced some days ago that these gentlemen were being hauled to Washington in a special car at the instance of the President, to locate for a day or two in a comfortable corner of the Presidential kitchen, and we presume this is the net result of their visit.

Gen. Hall will be a clever and accommodating officer, and will draw his salary and execute the process of the Court with

Civil service reform is just what the political bummers of the country do not want. Any measure that promises to protect the people from their plundering propensities and rapacious habits, and looks toward obliging them to earn their living by honest toil, is sure to meet their malignant opposition.

THE Congressional District question is beginning to excite some interest among our neighbors here and in the adjoining counties. Beaver county is filling an anomolous position on that question. Our professional politicians do not desire connection with Washington county in the future, while the Washington politicians insist upon remaining with us in Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts. On the other hand our managers have an earnest desire to yoke with Butler county, congressionally; but then Butler county does not desire an affiliation of that kind with us, and its Republican papers are not backward in telling us so. Here is what the *Citizen* of that county had to say on that point last week:

We entirely agree with our neighbor of the *Eagle* in his advocacy, last week; of a new Congressional District. In fact our people here seem to be of but one mind on this question, and, as the coming Legislature will doubtless have the task this winter of remodelling the districts of the State, now is the proper time to make known our wishes in this matter. Our connection with Allegheny county must necessarily cease. Were we of contiguous territory, or had we any community of interests with Washington and Beaver counties, no one would object to being in a district with those counties. But in fact we have no interest in common with them, while we have with other adjoining counties. With Armstrong county we have perhaps the most business relations at present, owing to the oil developments and oil interests. Then would follow Venango and Clarion counties. Butler, Armstrong and Clarion, would make a natural and convenient district, and of just about the required ratio of population that will now be necessary for a district under the increase of members allotted to the State. What say our friends of Armstrong and Venango, or Clarion? All parties here will unite in this desire, and no reason is known why we should be put where we don't belong and where we don't want to go. Our members elect, Messrs. Waldron and M'Kee, will doubtless seek an early opportunity to make known the wishes of their constituents in this matter and ask this winter for a Congressional district that will be a convenient and a *natural* one. Their attention should be given to the matter at the early part of the coming session of the Legislature.

THE full jury was completed in the Stokes case on Saturday. The Judge cautioned them from speaking about the trial, and when the Court adjourned they were locked up, but were allowed to go to church on Sunday in the custody of officers.

HERE AND THERE.

—A lady called upon Mrs. Maria Richardson, of Summerton, Michigan, recently and after chatting for a while, the latter asked to be excused for a moment and went up stairs. Soon the caller observed blood trickling through the ceiling, and following its direction found Mrs. Richardson with her throat fatally cut.

—Mr. Gorstrang, of Brompton, Eng., being suspicious that his wife loved Mr. Tebbett better than she did him, invited the gentleman to his house for a game of cards, and while seated put two bullets through Tebbett's head and one through his own. Both died like little men, and Mrs. Gorstrang is left without encumbrances.

—A singular case was recently decided in Washington county, Vt. A citizen in a certain town built a zig-zag rail fence, and his neighbor claimed that it trespassed on his farm because it was not a straight fence and didn't follow the boundary. A fight resulted and then an arrest. The Court decided, as a question of law the right to extend the fence over the line, so far as was necessary in its construction, and that the defendant unlawfully resisted its erection to that extent. The jury, therefore, found damages.

—Samuel Chapman, who married an estimable lady in Columbus, Ohio, one year since, under the name of Carpenter, was brought to Columbus on the 16th, from Chicago, charged with bigamy, having another wife in England. William Pate, of Cleveland, visiting England, discovered Chapman's wife, who gave him her marriage certificate and the names of persons in America who knew of her marriage. Pate and Fish, whose daughter Chapman married, procured his arrest. By the second wife Chapman has a child of six months old.

—A novel turkey hunt has been devised in Pittsfield, Mass. A turkey is tied to a stake, the hunters arranged in a circle around and at some distance from the stake, blindfolded and bidden to "go." The fellow who gets the turkey has him. The amount of tumbling, bumping against each other and sprawling upon the ground done by the hunters before one of their number captures the turkey, affords no end of amusement to the spectators. It is just the thing for Christmas sport.

—Somebody writing in *The London Globe* talks—the miserable wretch!—about the "unpopularity of women.' He declares that there are more bachelors than there used to be; that women have lost the charms of patience, modesty, unselfishness, and tenderness, and that consequently "old maids" are swarming everywhere and making the earth a hard and dreary desert. Has this cynic's wife been lecturing about him? Or is he the victim of a breach of promise case? Nothing less can excuse such slander. Seriously, there is of late too much heedless and indiscriminate condemnation of the "soft sex." Women are just what they always have been in nature, and to call them unpopular, or selfish or assertive, as a class, is ridiculous drivel.

—The Pottstown *Ledger* gives a rather remarkable case of intermarriage of two families in Amity township, Berks county. Two brothers, William and Samuel Sheirer each had ten children, and four of the children of one brother are married to four of the children of the other brother. Two sons of William Sheirer are married to two daughters of Samuel Sheirer, and two sons of Samuel Sheire, to two daughters of William the brothers, is dead, all the other members of the families are living, and are very respectable people. The young folks seem to be rather *shy* about marrying anybody but Sheirer.

—Nitro-glycerine is not the sort of thing which a man who loves his wife and children would care to have stored in large quantities in his house. *The Oil City* (Pa.) *Derrick* mentions the arrest of two men charged with stealing this explosive, and upon a search of the building in which they lived nitroglycerine was found in large quantities and in stone jars—about 800 worth of it, and enough to blow up not only the residence and its inmates, but the whole neigborhood. It was in open cans and jars, and the least concussion might have occasioned an explosion of a most disastrous character, shattering all that portion of the town. The Oil Citizens are naturally very indignant, but it is thought that for such a crime the law affords no sufficient punishment. If so the law should be amended and intensified.

—The champion old lady of them all closed her career in Greenup county, Ky., a few days ago. Her name was Mrs. Mary Gray, and at the time of her death she was 113 years 8 months and 16 days old. She came of a long-lived race, her mother having reached the age of 100, but her husband, who was born only four years before her, in 1755, dropped off something over half a century ago at the untimely age of 64. She was the mother of 13 children, all but four of whom she followed to the grave, the survivors—two sons and two daughters—being 88, 83, 73 and 70 years of age. Mrs. Gray lived to see the fifth generation of her decendants numbered by the score—the full list of her lineal decendants being as follows; Children, 13; grandchildren, 55; great-grandchildren, 617; great-great-grandchildren, 337; great-great-great-grandchildren, 44—total, 1,076. With such a record to fall back upon Greenup county, Ky., may safely challenge the world on the subject of old ladies.

—A singularly instructive case was recently heard in one of the London police courts. Mrs. Matilda Howard was charged with assaulting her husband, Benjamin Howard. One of these was a little old woman and the other a little old man, which makes the cause of the assault all the more remarkable. For it appeared that when Mrs. Matilda came home, a bit so-so, from a convivial party, she found that Mr. Benjamin had not only retired to the couch matrimonial, but had wrapped and enveloped himself in all the bed-clothes, as it were in a cocoon. The poor woman could not abide such selfishness as this. "He lay," she testified in court, "in the middle of the bed, with the clothes rolled round him so snug that I felt wild." She tried to reclaim her share of the clothes, when he, not unaturally irritated by this disturbance of his repose, struck her, and she took up an iron in self-defense and did heavily belabor him. The Judge, being a horrid man, naturally sympathized with Mr. Benjamin, and ordered Mrs. Matilda to give bonds to keep the peace. Here we have most matrimonial infelicities reduced to their simple elements. One or the other of the parties wants all the bed clothes—that is all.

A HAPPY MEETING.

United After Twelve Years Separation.

On Friday evening, a good looking man, a laborer, about thirty years of age, took the cars at Centre street depot, Newark, N. J., for New York. There was but one seat in the car that he entered, and that was by the side of a handsome and elegantly dressed lady. The man sat down, and after his fair companion had removed her veil, he was surprised to recognize in her his wife, whom he had not seen for more than twelve years. The lady threw her arms around his neck and kissed him tenderly, and mutual explanations followed. It seems that they had been married just before the breaking out of the war, at the home of the lady in Missouri. Her father was the owner of large tracts of land, but had only a little money. He joined the rebel cause, and the daughter also warmly adhered to the opinions of her father. Her husband, however, was a decided Union man. She abused him violently on account of his principles, and told him that if he sided with the "bloody Yanks," he might leave the place, and she never wished to see his face again. He took her at her word, and the same night left her and joined Fremont's army as a private. He was several times taken prisoner, and as often escaped to our lines. He pressed on with Sherman toward the sea, and at the conclusion of his term of enlistment joined a New York regiment, and by this means, at the end of the war, found his way to Newark, where he has since worked quietly in a factory.

His wife's father was killed at Vicksburg, and she was left sole possessor of his uncultivated farms. She supported herself by working in a millinery establishment in St. Louis till after the close of the war. Her land rose in value, and she sold it for a good price, and realized about five thousand dollars. With this sum she started a millinery of her own in St. Louis, and succeeded splendidly. She is reputed worth $40,000 or $50,000. She was on her way to New York to buy goods when she met the man whom she had supposed long ago dead. Remorseful for driving him away, she had refused all offers of marriage. The joyous meeting caused the husband to forgive his wife's error, and a present of a new suit of clothes, a diamond ring and a splendid gold watch, when they arrived in New York, served materially to increase his respect and affection for his long lost wife. They are now joyous over the accident that re-united them.

Scotch Marriage Laws.

Those who have witnessed the performance of "Man and Wife" at one of our city theatres, says the Philadelphia "Record" of Saturday, during the last few weeks, and those who have read the novel of Wilkie Collins, on which the play is founded, will remember that the plot, both of the romance and the drama, turns upon the curious Scotch law making the simple mutual avowal of a marriage before witnesses valid, without a more formal legal ceremony. Now, an action has just been brought at Edenburgh by Mrs. Margaret Steuart, or Robertson, against Sir Archibald Douglas Steuart, with the view of having the plaintiff's son, alleged to be the child of the late Major Steuart, declared heir to the Murthly estates. Since the action was first raised the boy has died, and Mrs. Robertson perseveres with it to secure "the widow's share" of the property. The plaintiff's brother declared that Major Steuart had, when in poor circumstances, lived with the plaintiff's father, and one night declared, with tears in his eyes, "I am poor now, and a proper station, but I will marry Maggie in Scotch fashion." The Major then went down on one knee, drew a ring from his waistcoat pocket, and placed it on one of Margaret's fingers, saying, "Maggie, you are my wife before heaven—so help me God." The sister of the witness said, "Oh Major," put her arms around his neck, and the two kissed each other. They lived afterwards as man and wife, but the marriage was kept secret. The case had not been concluded at latest advices, but is interesting as showing how the curious dramatic situations set forth on the stage and in the novels, regarding these laws, may be founded on facts of familiar occurrence.

THE infamous libel law in this State by which shystering lawyers and others who never could command a legitimate business at the Bar, are enabled to make a living, is attracting attention abroad. The N. Y. *Sun* of a recent date thus refers to the subject:

THE LAW OF LIBEL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Probably most persons suppose that the maxim "the greater the truth the greater the libel," which once brought so much reproach, contempt, and ridicule upon the common law, has no application in modern jurisprudence. The supposition, however, is incorrect. In the State of Pennsylvania a man may be thrown into the penitentiary simply because he has publicly proclaimed the truth concerning a fellow citizen.

In nearly all the other States, the truth, if published with good motives and for justifiable ends, is, when established, a complete defense to an action for libel. The Constitutions of eighteen of the States contain express provisions to that effect, and in most of the others the same end is attained by statutory enactments. But in Pennsylvania, the truth of an alleged libel affords no ground of defense in a criminal prosecution for its publication, except where it refers to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity.

A convention for the revision of the Constitution of that State is now in session at Philadelphia. Among the propositions before it is one to amend that portion of the organic law which relates to prosecution for libel so as to make the truth a defense in all cases. The section relating to the subject in the Constitution of the State of New York is as good a form as can be adopted: "in all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted."

Of the one hundred and fifty-three members of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia nearly one hundred are lawyers. They know that the law of libel as it exists in Pennsylvania to-day is a disgrace to the legislation of the State. Let them change it so as to conform to the dictates of common justice. There can be no such thing as freedom of the press, in the highest and true sense, where its conductors are continually menaced by the ever-present shadow of penal servitude as a reward for truth.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

NEW YORK, December 16.—Fifty-one shares of the capital stock of the Tribune Association, constituting a majority, were to-day sold to William Orton. The parties going out, besides Mr. Sinclair and the representatives of the estate of the dead proprietor, are, George Ripley, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, Thomas N. Rooker, Phillip Fitzpatrick, O'Rourke and Dr. J. C. Ayer. Each of the old proprietors was earnestly requested to retain at least a part of his stock. Messers Reid and Hay refused, one settling for $40,000 and the other $20,000. Messers. Ripley, Rooker, Fitzpatrick and O'Rourke consented to retain barely one share each. Dr. Ayer sold eight of his fourteen shares. Of the fifty-one shares purchased it is understood eight are reserved for Schuyler Colfax, who is to be invited to assume the editorship. Mr. Reid was requested to remain, but declined, and announced that immediately on making the sale he had tendered his resignation as acting editor-in-chief to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Hay also declined to remain editorially connected, and other resignations from the staff have since been tendered.—Mr. Orton then requested Mr. Reid, as a personal favor, to remain in charge of the paper for a little time, continuing its policy unchanged, and he consented to remain till the end of the present week. It has been for forty-eight hours uncertain to which side the sale would probably be made. The majority of the trustees, who desired to continue the paper on the basis of Mr. Greeley's card, with Mr. Reid at its head, needed only eighteen shares of stock to secure a clear majority. Mr. Reid offered to buy these at ten thousand dollars a share each, or a considerable larger price, but Mr. Sinclair had secured enough of them to prevent him from making up the number. Messers. Reid and Hay also offered Mr. Sinclair $320,000 for his own shares, and the twelve of the Clarke estate, which he controlled, and all the other trustees insisted that Mr. Sinclair was bound under the by laws of the association to sell to them before selling at the same price to an outside party.—Sinclair, however, claimed to be under obligations to others which he could not discharge, except by completing the transaction of fifty one shares with Mr. Orton. It is reported that ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, ex-Surveyor A. B. Cornell, and others of that wing of the Republican party are to unite with Orton in carrying the stock. In the final sale Mr. Sinclair retained three of his shares, and it is understood desires to continue as publisher. Those siding with Messrs. Reid and Hay were Geo. Ripley, Thomas N. Rooker, Phillip Fitzpatrick. Patrick O'Rourke, Oliver Johnson, C. A. Runkle and John J. Cleveland, Mr. Greeley's brother-in-law, who represented his own and that of the Greeley estate.

—LATER—New York, December 22.—Wm. Orton, after considerable negotiation, has resold to Whitelaw Reid fifty shares out of the hundred constituting the capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, for a large advance on the price at which he last week purchased. He retains one share, and it is further agreed he shall be elected one of the Trustees of the Association thus securing it the benefit of his wide influence and recognized business ability.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial announcing the proprietorship, has the following:

"We purpose continuing our old battle against injustice and ignorance under the same Republican banner which Horace Greeley upheld so stoutly and so long, and on the same policy of candid independance, which was one of his latest acts to reaffirm over his own signature in these columns.

Naturally, we shall prefer to support as far as possible an administration which professes the party name.

Such an administration will receive from us a frank and candid approval of every action performed in accordance with its principles; but the *Tribune* is nobody's official advocate. Our party sympathies are not strong enough to overcome our independance or muzzle our honest utterance."

Civil Service Reform.

In reply to Thurlow Weed's tirade against civil service reform, the New York *Herald* reviews the policy of

of Generals holding places requiring special accomplishments and experience were retained from one administration to another till they died or failed in the harness. Under Washington's administration—eight years—there were nine removals from office, and one of these was a defaulter. Under John Adams—four years—there were ten removals, and one was a defaulter. Under Jefferson—eight years, new party in power—there were thirty-nine removals. Under Madison—eight years—there were five removals, three of them defaulters. Under Monroe—eight years—there were nine removals, six for cause. Under John Quincy Adams—four years—there were two removals, both for cause. And this administration of the younger Adams, from the record, is now universally recognized as, in every respect, one of the very best in the whole history of the general government.

"Rotation in office," nevertheless, is one of the strong points of "T. W" against the present administrative policy of civil service reform. The proclamation of this doctrine by General Jackson was the opening of Pandora's box upon the country, the ending of the old regime of honesty and capability and the beginning of a new epoch—this still unexpired epoch of spoils, plunder and corruption, which General Grant has undertaken to bring to a close. General Jackson opened his administration by clearing out the office holders of the administration displaced, to the cry of "Rotation in office!" Marcy subsequently proclaimed it in plainer English that "To the victors belongs the spoils;" and the demoralizing example thus introduced has, from that day to this, been fruitful only of corruptions, spoliations and public scandals and crimes of every description.

Back to this dark foutain we may trace the whole poisonous stream of our party politics as it lies before us. The frightful scramble for the spoils, 'rotation in office,' inaugurated by Jackson, has with the incoming of every new President since that disastrous beginning, been a disgrace to the country. It cast out Van Buren, it killed Harrison and Taylor, it demoralized Tyler and Johnson, and disgusted even Buchanan; but it has made slaves of them all, more or less, to their party mendicants, not excepting General Grant.

About Banks.

"Which was the first bank established in the United States?" The first bank in the United States was the Bank of North America, chartered by Congress, at the instance of Robert Morris, in 1772, and by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1772, with a capital of $400,000. It is still in existence, and has a capital of more than a million. The first bank of the United States was incorporated in 1791, but did not go into operation until 1794. It was the suggestion of Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury. Its capital was $10,000,000. At that time, the whole banking capital of the United States was only $2,000,000, invested in the Bank of North America. The Bank of New York was founded in 1784, and the Bank of Massachusetts, in Boston, the same year. The charter of the United States Bank was limited to twenty years. Its headquarters were fixed in the city of Philadelphia, and it was to be governed by twenty directors. A new one was chartered in 1816, for the same term, with a capital of $35,000,000. In it the Government funds were kept on deposit. An act of Congress, in 1832, re-chartering it, was vetoed by President Jackson. He also caused the U. S. funds to be withdrawn from it in 1833. This act produced a violent partisan feeling throughout the Union, and strong movements were made to impeach the President. The present National Bank system of the United State was organized on February 25th, 1863, to give uniformity to the paper currency, and the banking laws of the country. The old banks, authorized by the several States, were induced, by certain privileges, or forced by special taxes, to surrender their State charters, and adopt the national plan, and accept charters as national banks from the United States Government. A subsequent act was adopted and approved, on June 3, 1864, and under it the national banks are now conducted. By the terms of this law, the circulation of the national banks is limited to $300,000,000, which is secured by the deposit with the United States Treasurer, of the bonds of the Government to an equal amount.

A Corrupt Senate.

It is argued with much force, that the corruption which exists at many of the Senatorial elections is the natural result of the reflected jobbery of the Senate itself. *The Philadelphia Press*, whose editor has so long been familiar with the workings of the U. S. Senate, says:

Of all the men who hold seats in that body, the election of not more than one-third was unattended by bribery and bargaining. Of these men, again, how many have a reputation for other than political intrigury? How many are statesmen in the higher meaning of the term, or fill the ideal the fathers must have had in their mind's eye when they created the chamber as a balance to the popular representative branch of the legislative body. We know most of them as shrewd party leaders in the sense of their capacity for controlling caucuses and nominating conventions. The office is now the aim of the lowest political ambitions, and an incentive to the practice of the worst means in gratifying them. By a system that has come into general recognition, the Senators, when in accord with the current Administration, are awarded the entire distribution of the public offices and patronage in those Congress districts of their States represented by the opposition, together with a share in the other plunder of the same description that pertains thereto.

The Hartford Courant has these caustic remarks on the same subject:

Wild-cat States in the West have been created for the seeming purpose of giving ambitious politicians seats in the Senate. They have been endued with the sovereignty of States when their entire population is not that of any one of hundreds of Eastern counties. The disorganized condition of the South has given occasion for mediocre and scheming men to slip into the Senate, and crafty politicians, lifted up by railroad and land jobs and all sorts of rings, have been able to control Legislatures in other States until the United States Senate has become what it is to-day. The deterioration is as marked as it is alarming. So frequent has become the charge that the election of Senators has been procured by corrupt means that it has almost ceased to attract special comment. And it does not happen alone in the new or the Southern States. We hear of large sums of money spent at Albany, Harrisburg, and other capitals, in connection with Senatorial elections. It is common to hear the remark that such a man has not money to be Senator, or that another's chances are good because he is rich.

☞ Secretary Robeson's order to the Annapolis cadets about their treatment of their colored comrade. Conyers, has the true ring about it. He tells them in unmistakable language, that though the government will force no social equality on anybody, they *must* treat this cadet with decency; that Conyers was legally appointed, and represents people who pay their taxes for the support of the academy as well as anybody else, and has as good a right there as any of them; and that the government will see to it that he is protected from their prejudices and tyranny, and blesses that any maltreatment of him at their hands will be punished. Mr. Robeson reminds the cadets of what they are apt to forget, *viz:* they are the nation's debtors and not its creditors, in consenting to accept a government education, and that when in the navy they will be its servants and not its masters. Altogether his letter or order is conceived in the right spirit and will do good.—*Pittsburgh Leader*

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The result of the cumulative system of voting has been eminently satisfactory in Illinois,—each party having in the Legislature the precise number of representatives to which they were entitled by the number of votes cast. In round numbers the strength of the parties was in the proportion of 250,000 to 200,000. The whole number of Senators is 51, and of Representatives 153. Of the Senators chosen in the old style the Republicans have 33 and the Liberals 18, when, had they been chosen under the system of giving the minority their proportionate number, the Republicans would have had 28 and the Liberals 23. In the election of Representative, the Republicans carried 33 districts and under the ordinary system would have elected 99 Representatives, leaving to the Liberals 18 Senators and 54 Representatives. The actual result is 84 Republicans and 68 Liberal Representatives. The result is precisely a fair representation of the two parties according to their proportionate votes. The primary object of the Constitutional provision has been attained, with almost mathematical accuracy. Another very important result was also reached. Objectionable candidates were very generally defeated by the parties concentrating their votes on a rival candidate. Several instances are given where objectionable parties are beaten, though the party nominating them was, numerically, in the majority. The success of the system in Illinois strongly recommends it to our Convention as worthy of examination.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

South Carolina's Senator.

South Carolina has presented a most disgraceful spectacle to the world. She has recently elected to the United States senate John J. Patterson, a carpet bagger from Juniata county in this State, Patterson is a notorious fellow. He is known at Harrisburg as one whom Simon Cameron kept constantly employed while there, in doing his dirtiest work. Trained at the feet of the old Winnebago chief, he saw in South Carolina, at the close of the war, a splended field for the exercise of his peculiar talents. Utterly unscrupulous, he settled in that State and began to operate upon the legislature, composed of men who could be bought to vote for anything at five dollars per head. The majority were negroes who had been accustomed all their lives to work for their food and clothing, and to them it seemed a wonderful thing to obtain five dollars for simply saying yes or no.

A charter was obtained for a railroad; the credit of the State was loaned for its construction; bonds were issued in order to raise money; Patterson got the bonds, negotiated a sale of them, but the road was not built, and the State never got the money realized from the sale of the bonds. Patterson suddenly became rich. A few weeks ago it was announced that he would be a candidate for the senatorship, but people in Pennsylvania scarcely dreamed it possible that his election could be accomplished. They did not know the stuff of which either Patterson or the legislature was made. Open, shameless bribery was resorted to, and Patterson was declared elected on the first ballot by a large majority. The same day affidavits were made charging him with bribery, and the first accounts were that he was lodged in jail. Whether he will be tried for offenses or not is very questionable. The United States senate will probably admit him, all stained with this horrible corruption, to the seat once occupied by Calhoun, Rhett, Hayne and other of the ablest statesmen of South Carolina. No better commentary could be written upon the degraded condition of South Carolina under the reconstruction policy of the republican party than the telegram which announces the election of this disreputable individual in this disgraceful way.

Every man who knows John J. Patterson will blush every time he is mentioned as the senator from South Carolina.—*Valley Spirit.*

New Advertisements.

1873. 1873.

—:o:—

The Pittsburgh

COMMERCIAL.

—o—

Daily & Weekly.

—:o:—

LEADING

PENNSYLV'A PAPER.

A paper so widely known as the COMMERCIAL can safely refer to its course in the past as a guaranty for the future. But it will not be content to pursue the beaten path. The re-election of General Grant insures for the country a lengthened period of prosperity and progress. The press is destined to play a still more important part as the educator of the people and leader of public opinion In the future, as in the past, THE COMMERCIAL will not be content to lag in the rear, but will be fully up to the times in whatever relates to the general welfare.

As a PAPER OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE and MEDIUM OF LATEST NEWS, the COMMERCIAL is widely known and appreciated. We expend annually many thousands of dollars to supply the public.

As a PAPER OF PROGRESS, it will hereafter continue to maintain its character in this respect.

AS A PAPER OF OPINION, THE COMMERCIAL will continue to discuss men and measures with perfect freedom, and with an eye single to the public good believing that the principles of the Republican party will thereby be best subserved.

As an INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PAPER the COMMERCIAL will criticise its own party for its own good believing that in free discussion and the independendent expression of opinion only can our institutions be preserved.

As a BUSINESS PAPER the COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, employ every agency it can command to meet the wan's of the public. Now that the period of party excitement has passed, it will pay special attention to topics interesting in the counting room, the banks and marts of trade, giving prominence to Science, Art, Invention, Agriculture and Manufactures.

As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it will give reading calculated to instruct the reading taste and improve the mind.

As a MARKET PAPER its reports always possess a special excellence, so that the buyer and seller can at all times consult its columns for every necessary information as to prices and the spirit of the different branches of trade. Every thing that is bought and sold in the Pittsburgh market and the leading markets of the country will receive careful attention, and at a large cost.

The country is about entering on a period of unexampled prosperity. The field of Journalism is constantly expanding—It will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to hold a position in it along with the leading journals of the country.

TERMS OF THE

Daily Commercial

To Mail Subscribers, $10 a year, beginning any day, and at the same rate per month for any part of the year.

TERMS OF THE

Weekly Commercial:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, each	1 75
Ten Copies, each	1 50
Twenty Copies, each	1 40
Fifty Copies, each	1 25

To every person sending us a club of 25 subscribers at $2 each, we will present a Silver Hunting Case Watch

Our beautiful Chromo will be given to each subscriber remitting us $2.

Additions to Clubs may be made at any time during the year, at the above club rates.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Send post office money order, bank draft, or registered letter. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge, wherever and whenever desired.

☞ Postmasters are invited to act as our agents. Address all orders and letters to

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA

TRUE TIME For $1. 50,000 SOLD.

Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a *reliable* time-keeper, and also a Superior compass. Usual watch-size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for two years. *Nothing Like It.* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only one dollar. Three for 3 dollars. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufc's VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS. Brattleboro, Vt. dec4.1m.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver county, in the matter of the final account (first) of Daniel Figley, administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, deceased.

(SEAL) And now, to wit: November 13th, 1872, Court confirm the account and appoint John M. Buchanan, esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto.

From the record. JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Court House in Beaver, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

dec18 td JOHN M. BUCHANAN, *Auditor.*

New Advertisements.

A. HANAUER,

BROADWAY,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

MILLINERY,

Fancy Goods,

LACES,

TRIMMINGS

NOTIONS

DRESS & CLOAK-MAKING,

STAMPING AND

EMBROIDERY,

—THE—

Best Department

IN BEAVER COUNTY.

And Prices Low.

dec4:tf

1873 ANNOUNCEMENT 1873.

THE PITTSBURGH POST

(DAILY AND WEEKLY)

ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC!

The Largest, Cheapest, and Best Weekly in the West.

In making the usual announcement at the close of the year THE POST proprietors have no new promises to make, preferring to refer to its past record as an indication of what it will be in the future; a first-class political and literary journal and one that must ever prove a welcome visitor to the home and fireside.

Established in 1804, it has never ceased to advocate those measures which it believed to be right and those only will it faithfully continue to advance, protect and defend. It will in the future as in the past, fearlessly expose corruption and wrong doing wherever detected and advocate such doctrines only as are best calculated to bring peace to our whole country and happiness and prosperity to our people.

THE WEEKLY POST is a large eight page paper and is a faithful compendium of the news of each week. In addition to its stories, poetry and other literary and scientific matter, it contains the latest cable and other telegrams from all parts of the world, Congressional, Legislative and Constitutional Convention proceedings, full Market Reports at home and abroad, Political, Local and General News, &c. &c.

THE DAILY POST,

Is the only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania, and the oldest established Democratic daily journal in the State. Each issue contains the very latest news from all quarters, and is in every respect a first-class journal.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Daily Post:

By mail, per annum	$8 00
" " six months	4 00

Delivered to subscribers in the two cities, neighboring boroughs and towns on all the railways within two hundred miles of Pittsburgh, per week, 15 cents.

The Weekly Post:

Single copies, by mail, per annum $2 00

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., December 25, 1872

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w:	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators and Executors' Notices.....$4 00; special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eight Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$2 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	1 50
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	8 00
25 additional copies or less	2 00
Bills in Equity five pages or less	15 00
Each additional page	2 00
Blanks, plain, one quire	2 00
Each additional quire	1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m., Evening Fast Line, 7 05.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice - Dr Keyser.....C
Special Notice—Holloway's Pills.....C
Special Notice—Plantation Bitters.....C
Card—O. A. Smith.....12
Special Notices—S & J Snellenburg.....21
Special Notices—Hibbard.....12-2w
Special Notice—Hugo Andriessen.....13-tf
Adv.—Orphan's Court Sale—Iron.....4aq-2w

☞ The purest and sweetest *Cod Liver Oil* is Hazard & Caswell's made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it to be superior to any of the other oils in the market. nov20-12t

Almanacs.—We are indebted to Mr. Hugo Andriessen, druggist of this place, for an assortment of Almanacs for 1873. They are published in eight or ten different languages—English, Dutch, German, French, Spanish, Fiji, Seminole, Kickapoo, etc., etc. Mr. A. requests us to "review them." We decline, from sheer necessity—can't do it.

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov20-3m

That old sinner, the "The Buckeye Blacksmith," who was brought into western Pennsylvania, during the last campaign, to blackguard every person who declined to look through ring spectacles, had his own filthy history published by the New-Castle *Gazette & Democrat*, while he was perambulating in Lawrence county. Immediately after its publication, the drunken brute commenced an action for libel against the editor, who was, of course, bound over for his appearance at court. The case came before the Grand Jury of Lawrence county, last week, and here is the result:

"Com'th vs. Wm. S. Black. Indictment, libel. J. W. Bear, pro-ecutor.—Not a true bill, and prosecutor, J. W. Bear, to pay the costs."

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa., and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov20:1y

☞ For Furs at low prices go to Hibbard's, Rochester. dec25-2w

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4;1y

Insane.—On last Friday, Constable Camp of Smith's Ferry, brought a man to this place, named George Stevens, who is insane. After being brought to Beaver he was examined by a physician who advised that he be taken to Dixmont for treatment. He was taken to the county jail, where he was kept until Saturday morning, and then removed to the above named institution. Mr. Stevens has a wife and three children, who reside at Smith's Ferry. His insanity made its first appearance at East Liverpool, on last Sabbath one week ago, at which time—being in church—he made his way to the pulpit, took the Bible from the desk, and was about to carry it away, when he was taken into custody and conveyed to his home at the Ferry. He is about 24 years of age, and has followed day laboring for some time past.

$75,000 in Cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in public legal drawing, and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. nov6 8w

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room."—This popular and intensely interesting temperance drama, will be performed in Concert Hall, Beaver Falls, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 26th, 27th and 28th.

The performers are amateurs but know their parts well, and those who have never witnessed the play will miss a rare treat if they do not attend on one or another of the evenings designated.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Those who wish to furnish their parlors with fancy coal and wood cases, or their chambers with fancy seats, or to obtain any of all kinds of fancy house furnishing goods, in order to look nice through the Holidays, can do so by calling at the Beaver Falls Co-operative Store, Reeves brick block. Mr. Bateman will take pleasure in showing the goods; while there, please examine the Jubilee, a soft coal base burner magazine, self feeding piston stove. Dec.18;2w

The usual supply of "pure lake ice" is now being caught as it floats down the Allegheny river.—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

If there were as many dead horses lying in the river above Pittsburgh as we noticed in it a few weeks ago below the city, we don't want our Pittsburgh friends to export much of their "pure lake ice" in this direction. "Not any, I thank you."

No HUMBUG.—Hibbard, Rochester, sells goods at lowest prices. 25-2w

Trouble at the Penitentiary.—On last Wednesday at the Ohio Penitentiary, while at dinner, a convict named John Walker, sent from Cleveland for highway robbery, became engaged in a quarrel with a colored convict. He persistently refused to come to order, and his refusal excited the balance of the convicts, and notwithstanding the presence of the guards eight hundred prisoners rose to their feet, and for a moment there seemed a chance for revolt. The guard called to Walker to leave the room, but Walker refused and drew a knife. He immediately sprang from the dinner table, and ran at full speed down the whole length of the dining room and out into the hall. He was followed by his keeper, and on his refusal to stop, the guard fired, the shot striking him in the jaw and arm. He then surrendered. No trouble from the other prisoners followed.

—To buy Goods at cheapest prices, go to Hibbard's, Rochester. 25-2

Rights of Passengers.—Another decision touching the rights of passengers has just been rendered at Bridgeport, Conn. A Mr. Falkner purchased a ticket from New-York to New-Haven and got from the conductor a check to stop over at Bridgeport, but concluded to stop over at Norwalk instead. On endeavoring to proceed with his stop-over check he was put off with the usual violence and brutality, and has recovered $500 therefor.

—Cheapest Millinery Goods in the county at Hibbard's, Rochester. 25-2

A Singular Request Complied With.—From the Titusville *Herald* of Dec. 17, we obtain the following respecting the gratification of what must certainly seem a novel conceit. It says: At a meeting of the building Committee of St. Paul's German Reform Church, it was resolved to ask of King William one of the French cannon taken by him in the late war, to be cast as a bell for the new edifice. The following letter from Charles H. Meyer, the German Consul at Philadelphia, tells the result:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1872.

C. M. Bausch, Esq.—I am happy to state to you that his majesty, Emperor William, in reply to the petition of St. Paul's Reform Church, at Titusville, has presented one of the captured French cannon to them, weighing about 2,000 pounds. You will please communicate this fact to the congregation, and also state to them that this piece of artillery is awaiting transportation at the depot in Berlin. I am ready to forward it at your convenience. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

CHAS. H. MEYER.

☞ Buy clothing before January 1st, 1873, and secure a bargain. A few more overcoats an skating jackets on hand, and will be sold at reasonable prices at the clothing head-quarters of S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

A remarkable statement comes to us from Prussia. It is alleged, and nowhere contradicted, that within the past one hundred years there has not been a single murder committed in Frankfort, although it contains seventy thousand inhabitants. Life, so far as the taking away by violence is concerned, is evidently on a pretty sure footing in one of the chief cities of Kaiser William's domains. But why safer there than here? Are the people naturally better and more peaceably inclined, or are their laws better adapted to the people's wants and more rigidly executed than in this country are questions we may all ask ourselves with profit.

☞ 40 doz., 40 doz., 40 doz. Get some; Get some; Get some; Get some; Get some shirts and drawers, 3 for one dollar, at S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

Reader, are you sure you have not a couple of the painter's dollars sticking about your clothes? If you have, order them home immediately.

☞ Overcoats, a few more left, at reasonable prices, at S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

Strange. Isn't It?—Some person writing about women, says: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride for fear of the horse running away; afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall; afraid to sail for fear the boat might upset; but I never saw one afraid to get married, which is more risk ful than all the others put together."

☞ Don't fail to see the Heath Zouaves Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, the 24th, 25th and 26th Dec'r., at the Opera House, New Brighton, and while in New Brighton, don't fail to call at S. & J. Snellenburg's, the clothiers, and see what bargains you can get.

Christmas.—To-day is Christmas. With slow-going steps for the young, and so rapidly for those once young, that but yesterday seems a year ago, 1872 approaches its end, and we cry, All hail the natal day of the Son of God!" Christmas is partial in its gifts. It brings new joy to those who never know misery, and new misery to those who never know joy. With the rich their riches are more than ever dear, with the poor their poverty more than ever galling. And yet everywhere some ray of the Christmas sunshine must penetrate The bright memories of the day are with all. It is a time when men show their better selves, when we feel that if with us the world has dealt well, we can, and will, for one day at least, make joyous the lives of others less fortunate. With the little ones of lucky birth Christmas means but pleasure. They have waited for it so long and so impatiently, and now that it is here at last, it more than keeps the promises held out for it. With those whom Christmas has come with lightning tread, the mind looks far back to merry Christmasses long agone, and one wonders if he shall ever see the Christmas sun rise again. While the palaces of our princes blaze with light, and glad voices keep up the merriment, in the hovels not far off he cold and sad the neglected of humanity.

In all the civilized world there is no spot so secluded, and, perhaps, no heart so dark that the sound of Christmas merriment fails to awaken in it a sense of joy and exultation. Round and round the earth rolls the grand sympathetic melody, calling on rich and poor alike to put aside for a day all disputes and jealousies, and over and above all trouble and perplexity swells the sublime, reiterated strain:

Peace and good-will, good-will and peace
Peace and good will to all man kind

—Cheapest Dress Goods in the county at Hibbard's, Rochester. dec25-2w

CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY WILLIAM J. MACCARTY.

The following bay already appeared in print; but its merits entitles it to an admission to the columns of our paper.]

Hark to the sounds
Floating in air!
Great joy abounds
To-night, where'er
A pure soul
Longs to be free
To reach the goal
Of PURITY.

For a Saviour is born into the world,
The flag of the Prince of Peace is
Unfurled; Ah over the earth, all over the
Sea, a star of the most dazzling brilliancy
Is pointing to Bethlehem's low manger;
Where to-night is born a royal stranger;
Then raise on high
The glad acclaim
To Glorify
His holy name.
Awake! my lyre,
Your feeble lays,
Assist the choir
To chant his praise.
The angels sing
His glory bright;
The valleys ring
With pure delight:
Strains of mirth
Are echoed far,
To hail the birth
Of a new star
That's born to shine
From spher's above
Through't all time
With peace & love;
'To men good will'
'To earth great joy,
Ecstatic thrill!
Hail! Holy Boy!

—Cheapest Dry Goods in the county at Hibbard's, Rochester. dec25-2w

The Presbytery of Shenango, at its session in Sharpsville, Mercer county, December 18th, 1872, adopted the following standing rule, with but two dissenting votes: That hereafter this Presbytery will not license any applicant to preach the Gospel who uses tobacco, unless he brings a certificate from some reputable physician that his health requires its use.

Real Estate Sold.—Messrs. Stevenson & Wittish, real estate agents of Beaver Falls, last week, sold a small farm of twenty acres, belonging to Mrs. Mary Jane Miller of Brighton township, for the sum of twenty-six hundred dollars.

No Paper Next Week.—According to custom—everywhere observed among country papers—we will issue no paper next week. The holiday season comes but once a year, and both the printers and ourselves wish a respite from labor during its continuance. All job work, however, will be attended to in the meantime, as usual.

—Cheapest Hats and Caps in the county, at Hibbard's, Rochester. 25-2

Coshocton (O) has a church for every six hundred inhabitants, and a saloon for every one hundred. There ain't many towns that can get ahead of Coshocton.—[COSHOCTON DEMOCRAT.

We yield the palm to Coshocton on the saloon question, but not on the church question. We have a church for every 400 inhabitants and a saloon for every 300.—[NEW PHILADELPHIA (Ohio) ADVOCATE.

Beaver (Pa) beats you both. We have a church for every 380 inhabitants, and a minister for about every 75 of our people. Besides this, we have no saloon within our limits to lead our children astray or to vex the feelings of their parents.

Celery as Medicine.—The Doylestown DEMOCRAT, in its last issue, says: Celery is in season, and it is asserted of it that it is one of the most potent anti-nervine remedies known. Until recently, it was said of celery that it possessed no medicinal qualities, but a writer in a leading pictorial asserts that he has "known many men, and women too, who for various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, who by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks, or the celery leaves as a salad, became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of nervous agitation, who were in almost constant perplexity, and fear, and who were effectually cured by a daily use of celery." It is said to be a cure for palpitation of the heart also.

BOSCHEE'S German Cough Syrup, Green's August Flower, McKelvy's Stomach Bitters, Jayne's Family Medicines, O. Phelps' and Brown's do.

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Agent for Beaver, Pa.

Rev. Wm. M. White, who was suspended from the ministry and membership in the church by the Presbytery of Washington, and whose trial for at tempt to procure an abortion, before the Court of this county, is still fresh in the minds of our people, has recently received a call from the church of Long's Run, O., located a short distance from Glasgow, Pa. The church asks the Presbytery to instal him as their pastor. This the Presbytery cannot do till the Presbytery which suspended him removes the suspension and restores him to his former standing.

Terrible Murder in Columbiana County.—Great excitement has existed in our neighboring county (Columbiana) during the past two weeks, in consequence of one of the most terrible and unnatural murders we have heard of for a long time. The murderer is Erben G. Porter, and the victims his two little children. The facts were thus given by Mrs. Porter, the wife and mother, before the Coroner's inquest: "I am the wife of Erben G. Porter. Saw Porter go up stairs several times this morning. At one time I was up stairs. I'e asked me if he could get into his chest. I said he could by moving some things. He did so, and opened the chest and took out his hatchet. I went down stairs, and in a short time returned up stairs to make the beds. Porter was standing at the window. He went down stairs. Did not see him have his hatchet. The next time I went up [illegible] In a short time I heard Minnie utter a pitiful cry. Started down stairs to see what was the matter, Met Porter coming out of the room with the hatchet, which he threw into the woodbox. I said, "Erb, what have you done?" He answered, "I done what I ought to have done, and could not help it," and he immediately left the house. I opened the door and saw my children lying on the floor dead. I ran out of the house and gave the alarm to the neighbors. Did not know of his drinking or being intoxicated at the time. He left home about the first of April last and did not return until about the middle of October. He said he was in Illinois. He threatened to take my life and the lives of my children about three months ago. Minnie was three years old on the 22d of November last, and Adelaide one year old on the 23d of October last."

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was only corroborative of that given above.

FINE Toilet articles, fancy Extracts for the Handkerchief, Extra Fine Cologne by the pint or bottle, Toilet Sets, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Hair Oils, Perfumery, Sprinklers and Atomizers, Bay Rum, Florida Water, etc., etc., for sale at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store.

Leg Broken.—On Sabbath evening one week ago, Capt. John Wise of Brighton township was thrown from his horse while taking it to water, and one of his legs broken in two places by the fall. Strange as it may seem, this casualty occurred at about the same time that Mr. Ruel R. Wray of the same township, was thrown from his horse which resulted, as we stated in the last ARGUS, in Mr. Wray's death—Capt. Wise is improving, and we presume will suffer no permanent injury from the accident which befel him.

EDITOR ARGUS:—As the County Institute was in session at the county seat, last week, and nearly the whole teaching force of the county present, will you please inform us whether their pay runs on during the Institute week or not?

A DIRECTOR.

—The following Act, in reference to the inquiry of our correspondent, was passed last winter, and it seems that Beaver county was not among those whose teachers receive their pay while attending the Institute:

An Act allowing to school teachers their time and wages whilst attending the County Institute of teachers in certain counties.

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage of this act the School Directors of the different wards, boroughs and townships of Washington, Clarion, Erie, Huntingdon, Northampton, Schuylkill, Perry, Delaware, Lebanon and Franklin counties shall allow to the school teachers employed in said wards, boroughs and townships, who are actually engaged in teaching school, in said counties, *the time and wages* while attending the County Institute held yearly in said counties for the improvement of teachers. WM. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of House of Representatives
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, —The nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN W. GEARY, Gov.

The Christ Child.—The Germans have a beautiful legend which they more than half believe, that on Christmas morning the Child, born in a stable revisits earth, to look after all other little ones; that from the little Prince in his royal cradle to the baby sleeping like Himself in straw, none are left unvisited by Him, that he may know how men have welcomed those who He gave as an especial legacy into their tenderest keeping. What if the story were true? What if, when in a few days Christmas dawns upon us, the Holy Child were actually to enter into the myriad homes of this so called Christian city? On one street He would find hosts of beautiful children, guarded from every unkind wind, wrapped in velvets jewled, pampered with dainties, the constant care and delight of watchful fathers and mothers. They are his creatures; the good things which make life a lovely dream to them are absolutely His gifts to their parents. Side by side with them on the crowded pavement, dogging their footsteps with outstretched hands and hungry eyes, are hosts of other children, His creatures also. They are naked and famished and sorrowful. They are so used to misery and want that it has not yet occurred to them that they have a right to complain. They look at their more fortunate brothers with an awe and wonder, rather than envy, as they might peer through the gates of heaven at the blessed within; they, forever in the cold and darkness. Most of them, as their faces show, have but little knowledge or thought of God's world which we are wont to call good other than their own mischance the hunger and cold and disease gnawing at their meager lives night and day. Some of the baby faces are simply dull and tired; others, who begin in the cradle and make a fight against death, are fierce and cunning. Presently they will all begin the desperate wrestle against fate and their richer brother which is the whole that life means to them. "Why should God have sent them into a world from which they must wrench their rights by force?" There is their argument; while we wonder what has made them thieves and murderers, and, when they annoy us, imprison them as the one or hang them as the other.

Is the German legend indeed a fable? Will not the poor children meet us on Christmas Day in every street and alley with their pale faces and empty, joyless lives? Will the Christ Child not be there to see and judge? Surely, if we could but see Him as He stands among us at that day, it would be as when once before He came to his disciples and, "taking a little child, set him in their midst," There is not a single hungry, ragged child in New-York who does not come to us with that divine message, straight from Him, "What will you do with this, my brother?" Now, before it is too late, is the time for Christian hands to be outstretched to them, to save both body and soul. We do not mean to urge any other argument. We might tell of evil to the State averted; of "dangerous classes" rendered not only harmless but helpful; but we choose only to remember that on Christmas Day that these hungry children and shivering babies are our brothers and His.—*New-York Tribune.*

Poetry in the Sanctum.—One of our contemporaries, probably realizing that the Holiday season is in full view, talks in this wise about some one he is supposed to have a tender feeling for:

"We love to see the blooming rose in all its beauty dressed; we love to see our gal disclose the emotions of her breast."

The Bane of a Newspaper.—The remarks of Gen. Geo. P. Jones, of the Nashville *Union and American*, before the press association of Tennessee, are so truthful and apply with such force to this community that we insert them for the benefit of the newspaper proprietors and those persons who think they have the privilege of gratuitously using the columns of a journal to advertise their business whenever they feel so disposed:

"We do too much work without compensation. We pay too much money without any return whatever. We establish an eleemosynary institution at our own expense. We keep a charity school on our own hook. We conduct business as if we owe everything to the public, and the public are not indebted to us a farthing. We are preyed upon by the sharpers and the innocent alike. We advertise gratuitously every week when we should have the money for it, and we [illegible] We [illegible] We [illegible] We

Continued from First Page.

your words. They are balm to my heart.

"I have taken service with a respectable family, who live a long way from here, and I have adopted an assumed name. The address I inclose is where you can write to me. You will not, I know, seek to turn me from my purpose. I shall write to you to the care of Mrs. Naldret; for the sake of George's friendship for you, she will receive the letters. Tell George.

"Dear Love, good-by! All my prayers are with you. Let them and the memory of me sustain your heart; as the unconsciousness of your love for me, and my faith in God's goodness, will sustain mine.

"Till death, and after it, your own "Jane."

He read the letter twice—first with only a vague sense of its meaning, but the second time with a clearer understanding. Sobs came from his chest, tears came from his eyes, the hand that held the paper trembled, as he read. He knew that she was right. But it was hard to bear—bitterly hard to bear. How lonely the room looked—how mean, and miserable, and desolate! Faint as he was—for he had been standing in the cold streets for hours, playing with the waits, and nothing but a sup of water from a drinking-fountain had passed his lips—he had no consciousness of physical weakness. All his thoughts were of Jane' all his heart and soul and mind were charged with tenderness for his dear woman. He looked at the words "Dear Love," until he heard her voice speaking them. He had no thought of following her; her happiness depended upon his obeying her, and he would obey her. He had resolved upon that immediately. But oh, if he could hold her in his embrace once more! If he could hear her dear voice again! If, with her arms around him, he could tell her that he would be faithful to his promise! He dashed the tears from his eyes. "She is thinking of me now," he sobbed; "She is awake and praying for me now! All the suffering of our parting was hers. She took it all upon herself, dear soul! She knew, and I did not; and her heart was bleeding while she shed the light of hope upon mine! What does she say here, dear soul, to lessen my pain? 'You have said so much to-night to comfort me! I treasure your words. They are balm to my heart.' It is like her—it is like her, to write those words. She knew, dear woman, she knew, dear heart, that they would comfort *me!* But I want strength! I want strength!" His eyes traveled over the letter again, and again he read the words. "Pray for him also, dear Love. He will hear you, and pity." Pressing the paper to his lips, Saul Fielding sank upon his knees, and bowed his head upon the bed.

TOTTIE IS READY TO TEAR OLD BEN SPARROW LIMB FROM LIMB.

As nearly all the persons with whom this history has to deal are almost in the same station of life, and live within a stone's-throw of each other, it is not a difficult task for us to transport ourselves to the little parlor in the rear of old Ben Sparrow's grocer's shop, where Ben Sparrow himself is at present considering the mechanism of a curious and complicated piece of work, the separate parts of which are lying before him. Although the parlor and shop adjoin each other, Ben Sparrow looks upon the parlor as being a long way off, like a country house, as a place where he can obtain repose from the cares of the counter and shelves. And it really is a snug, cozy retreat.

Ben Sparrow came into the world exactly at midnight of the 21st of October, 1805, a few hours after the battle of Trafalgar was fought and won; and the doubtful compliment was at once passed on the new arrival of being the smallest baby that ever was seen. But then women go into extremes in these matters, and their statements that this is *the most* beautiful baby in the world, and this *the smallest*, and this the *chubbiest*, and this the darlingest, must be taken with very large pinches of salt. On that occasion the very smallest baby in the world acted in precisely the same manner as he would have done had he been the very largest baby in the world. Looking upon the world as his own especial dunghill (as we all of us do), he immediately *hopped* over the *other* things to show that he had made his appearance upon the stage. The sound of Westminster bells was ringing in his ears as he gathered up his little toes and legs and clinched his little fists with an air of saying, Come on! to his brothers and sisters in the profession; and in after-days he often declared jocosely that he perfectly well remembered hearing his first twelve o'clock proclaimed by the tongue of old Westminster. Between that time and this Ben Sparrow had grown from a small baby to a very small man, and many eventful things had occurred to him. When he came to man's estate—the only estate he ever came to—he entered into business as a grocer; married, and lost his wife, who left behind her one child, a son, who had "gone wrong," as the saying is, and whose place knew him no more. The "ups and downs" of life are generally believed to be a very common experience; but they could scarcely have been so with Ben Sparrow, he had so very many downs, and so few ups of any in the course of his career. Still, he managed to plod on somehow or other, until the present time, when he and his granddaughter, Bessie Sparrow, whom you have seen, and Tottie, a child of whom you have had a glimpse, after she had been put to bed by Bessie, are living together in the small house of which the grocer's shop forms part.

This short biography being concluded, we come upon Ben Sparrow sitting in his parlor, contemplating the seperate parts of the curious piece of work above referred to. The only other person in the room is Tottie, who is perched on a high chair, with a rail in front, to prevent her making an attempt to walk in the air and whose attention is divided between the old man and certain sweet things which are spread upon the table. Such as three large fat figs—luscious young fellows, ready to ripen, and with so tempting an air about them as to make their destruction appear inevitable. Tottie is ready to act as executioner; her eager eyes attest that they would short shrift her. Such as half a dozen or so sticks of cinnamon, not as fresh looking as the figs, being indeed rather wrinkled specimens of spice; but notwithstanding their sunburnt look, they have an inviting odor about them, and tickle the nose tantalizingly. Tottie would not say them nay, and is ready to devote them to destruction on the first word of command.) Such as a few dozen of plump dried currants, of exquisite sweetness. (As Tottie well knows, from experience of their fellows, not honestly come by; for notwithstanding her tender years, Tottie has a vice as you shall presently see.) Such as two or three bunches of muscatel raisins, rich-looking, princes among grapes, with a bloom upon their skins, which speaks eloquently of luscious juices within. (Tottie's eyes wander to these, and her mouth waters, and her fingers wait but for the opportunity. If some kind fairy would but cry "Shop!" now, and call for a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, or an ounce of tea—the best one-and-four-penny—or a ha'porth of barley sugar! But business is slack, as Ben Sparrow will tell you, with a doleful shake of the head, and there appears no such fairy, in the form of a slattern with shoes down at the heel, or of a bold-faced girl with her baby in her arms, and with a blue handkerchief tied crosswise over her bosom, or of a gutter student, cpeless, with straggling hair, or of a man of any age, weak-eyed, with shaking limbs. No such fairy calls, "Shop!" in Tottie's interest, and taps the counter with the nimble penny.) Such as two whole halves (the prettiest of paradoxes) of candied *lemon*-peel, with such an appetizing fragrance oozing out of them, with such delicious patches of sugar clinging to their aldermanic insides and outsides—pearls in mussels are valueless as a comparison—that the precious things of the world, such as dolls and boxes of *wooden soldiers* (would they were all so!), and oyster-shells and pieces of *broken* china to play at dinners and tea with, fade in the contemplation of them. (At least, such are Tottie's feelings as she looks and longs. Oh, for the fairy!) Such, to conclude with, as a few shreds of mace, and a clove or two—scarcely worth mentioning in the presence of their superiors.

These delectable joys of life being spread upon the table, immediately under Tottie's nose, and Tottie's attention being divided between them and their lawful owner, Ben Sparrow, it will not be difficult to see which of the two possessed the greater charms for her. A rapid glance at Ben Sparrow's face, a lingering gaze upon fruit and spice, another rapid glance (with a slight reproach in it this time) at Ben Sparrow's face, and, finding no benevolent intention there, a more fixed and longing gaze upon the treasures of the earth—thus it goes without a word on either side (the thoughts of each being so intensely engrossing), and thus it might have continued for goodness knows how long, but that Ben Sparrow, with a cheery laugh, taps Tottie's cheek with his forefinger, and cries, in a tone of satisfaction,

"Now I've got it!"

(Tottie wishes *she* had.)

"Now I've got it," cries the old man again; "all complete."

Tottie shifts restlessly in her high chair.

"And Tottie shall see me make it," says Ben, with beaming face, rubbing his hands, and shifting the fruit and spice about, much the same as if they form pieces of a puzzle, and he has found the key to it. "Especially," adds Ben, "as Tottie wills it still, and won't touch."

"No, I never!" exclaims Tottie.

This is Tottie's oath, which she is much given to swearing when her honor is called into question. Tottie's "No, never!" is, in her estimation, worth a volume of affidavits; but it is much to be feared that her sense of moral obligation is not of a high order.

"And as Tottie's a good little girl—"

"Tottie's a dood little girl!"

There is no expression of doubt in the nods of the head with which Tottie strengthens this declaration.

"And I'll sit still, she *shall* see me make it."

The good old fellow laughs. He does not seem to realize how difficult is the task he has set Tottie. To sit still, with these treasures in view! Here an agonizing incident occurs. A small piece of candied sugar has become detached from one of the halves of lemon peel, and Ben Sparrow, with an air of abstraction, picks it up, and puts it—in his own mouth! Tottie watches him as he moves it about with his tongue, and her own waters as the sweet dissolves in her imagination. She knows the process as well as Ben, and appreciates it more, and she sighs when the candy is finally disposed of.

"You see, Tottie," says Ben, taking her into his confidence, "business is very slack, and Christmas is coming, Tottie."

Tottie gives a nod of acquiescence, "so I think to myself"—another nod from Tottie; she also is thinking to herself—"if I can put something in the window that 'll make the *people* look at the figs—"

Here Tottie introduces an artful piece of diplomacy.

"Tottie can spell fig," she says, and proceeds to do it smilingly—"F. I. G, fig."

But Ben, intent upon his scheme, does not see the point of Tottie's interruption, and says:

"—Something that 'll make 'em look at the figs, and the currants, and the raisins—something new and spicy; perhaps it 'll wake 'em up, and bring 'em in here instead of going to another shop. For they want waking up, Tottie, they want waking up badly."

Solemn as is the solution she has given to the general sleepiness and indifference of Ben Sparrow's customers,

Ben Sparrow picks up a fat currant and contemplates it with as much interest as a geologist would contemplate a new fossil. Tottie's eyes follow his movements; she sits like Patience on a monument, and another sigh escapes her as Ben Sparrow again abstractedly puts the currant in his mouth and swallows it. Draw a veil mercifully over Tottie's feelings.

It was in the middle of the night, says Ben Sparrow with an impressiveness demanding of the unlistened fact, that I first thought of making ME, and putting ME in the window to attract custom. I was a good deal puzzled about my legs, and my stomach got into my head, and I couldn't get it out; but little by little all my limbs and every other part of me came to me until the idea was complete. And now we'll try it—now we'll set to work and make a MAN! And if you're a good girl, and 'll sit still, you shall see me made."

Tottie's experience in literature is very limited—extending no further, indeed, than hard fat, coat cat, rat-tat, dog-dig, peg-tic, big fig, peg-peg—and she knows nothing of the terrible story of Frankenstein; therefore, she is not at all frightened at the idea of seeing a man made, nor has she any fear that it will turn out a monster. On the contrary, if Ben Sparrow's thoughts would only take a more joyous turn in the shape of a fig for Tottie, or a few plums for Tottie, or some candied sugar for Tottie, she would be prepared to enjoy the feat which Ben is about to perform as much as if it were the best bit of fun in the world.

"Now then," commences Ben, with a whimsical glance at Tottie, who smiles back at him like a true diplomatist, I don't know what part is generally made first, but perhaps it'll be as well to commence with the stomach. Here it is—here's my stomach."

He takes one of the halves of the candied lemon-peel, and places it before him, round side up.

"There's a little too much sugar in me," he says, with a mere whimsical glance that one first; "it 'll make me rather too heavy, I'm afraid. And best ess. Feeling ain't true to nature. My inside can't be of such a coating as this."

He breaks a piece of candied sugar from the inside of the stomach, looks at Tottie, notices her wistful eyes and gives it to her. She eats it eagerly, and so quickly as to cause amazement to Ben Sparrow, who says:

"You shouldn't eat so fast, Tottie. Good little girls don't eat so fast as that."

Tottie, with feminine duplicity accepts this warning in an inverted sense, and cries, with her mouth full o sugar:

"Tottie's a dood little dirl!" as if indorsing a statement made by her grandfather. But Tottie's thoughts are not upon the good little girl, at the present moment she resembles a savage. She has tasted blood, and thirsts for more.

"It's a rather stomach than mine," proceeds Ben, laying his hand upon his stomach of flesh, the stomach he came into the world with; it's rounder and plumper, and would fit the Lord Mayor or an alderman, but it'll do, I dare say. Now for my neck."

He picks up the thickest piece of cinnamon, and measures it with his eye, breaking the stick in to. I mustn't make my neck too long—*nor* too short—and I take the thickest piece, Tottie, because it's got to support my head. Like this." He makes a hole in the end of the lemon peel, and sticks the cinnamon in firmly. "Now to stick my head on, Tottie."

He selects the largest of the fat figs, and attaches it to his neck. "What's the next thing? My eyes, to be sure. Currants." Remarkably like eyes do they look when they are inserted in the face of the fat fig. Then he takes a clove for his nose, and, making a thin slip in the fig for his mouth, inserts an appropriate morsel of mace. All this being successfully accomplished, he holds himself up (as far as he goes) for his own and Totties inspection and approval. Tottie claps her hands and laughs, but subsides in a quieter humor at a guilty thought that steals into her mind. She thinks what a delightful thing it would be to take her grandfather (as far as he goes) and eat him, bit by bit.

"I begin to look ship-shape," observes Ben Sparrow, gazing admiringly at the unfinished effigy of himself. "You see, Tottie, what the people want nowadays is novelty—something new, something they haven't seen before. Give them that, and you're all right." (Which vague generality appears to satisfy him.) "Now here it is—there's novelty—here's something they've never seen before; and if this don't bring custom, I don't know what will."

Tottie gives a grave and silent assent; she can not speak; for her mind is bent upon cannibalism. She is ready to tear the old man limb from limb.

"But," continues Ben Sparrow, unconscious of the horrible thought at work in the mind of the apparently innocent child before him, "I must get along with myself, or I shall never be finished. I haven't been in any battle that I know of, and I wasn't born a cripple, so my limbs must be all wright when I appear in public. Now for my arms. More cinnamon! I think I may call cinnamon my bones."

When two pieces of cinnamon are stuck into the sides of the candied lemon peel, they look so naked that he says,

"I must put sleeves on my arms."

And impales raisins upon them, and sticks five small slips of mace in each of the last raisins, which serve for fingers.

"Now for my legs, and there I am. More cinnamon!"

Two sticks of cinnamon stuck in the bottom of his candied stomach, and then clothed with raisins, form his legs, and there he *is*, complete.

"I think I'll do," he says, complacently.

At this moment a voice calls "Shop!" and a fairy, in the shape of a shoeless, ragged girl, taps upon the counter. Ben Sparrow goes into the shop to serve, and Tottie is left alone with his effigy. Now it has been mentioned above that Tottie has a vice, and this is it: she is afflicted, not with a raging tooth, but with a tooth so sweet as to weaken her moral sense, so to speak: she is unable to resist temptation when it presents itself to her in the shape of sweetmeats or fruit, and her notions as to the sacredness of such-like property are so loose that (no one being beside her to see her do it) she helps herself. And yet it is a proof that she possesses a wakeful conscience, that she turns her back upon herself when she pilfers, as if she would wish to make herself believe that she is unconscious of what she is doing. Thus, seeing, say, a bowl of currants near, and no person within sight, she will approach the bowl stealthily, and, turning her back to it, will put her hand behind her, and take a fistful, with an air of thinking of something else all the while. And it is a proof that the moral obligation of her conscience is not entirely dormant, that, after the act is committed and enjoyed, she will, under the influence of a human eye, instantly defend herself without being accused, by "No, I never! no, I never!" This express admission of guilt she can no more resist than she can resist the temptation itself. At the present time the sweet effigy of Ben Sparrow is lying within reach upon the table. Shutting her eyes, Tottie stretches out her hand, and plucking her grandfather's left leg loudly from his ragged, dried stomach, instantly devours it, cinnamon, raisins, and all—and just as she has just made the last morsel his customer, enters the parlor. He casts a puzzled look at his dismembered effigy, and mutters:

"Well! if I didn't think I had made my two legs, may I be sugared!" Which sweet oath is exactly appropriate to the occasion. Then he turns to Tottie, who is gazing unconsciously at vacancy, with a wonderfully innocent expression in her eyes, as she immediately shakes her head piteously, and cries,

"No, I never! no I never!"

Ben Sparrow, having his doubts aroused by this vehement asseveration of innocence, says, mournfully,

"Oh, Tottie! Tottie! I didn't think you could do it! To begin to eat me up like that!"

But Tottie shakes her head still more vehemently, and desperately reiterates, "No, I never! no, I never!" With the frightful consciousness that the proofs of her guilt are in her inside, and that she has only to be cut open for them to be produced.

Ben Sparrow, with a grave face, makes himself another leg, leaving himself, however, one of Tottie's reach with remarkable significance. An unexpected difficulty occurs at this point. Being top heavy, he can not balance himself upon his legs; but Ben is of an ingenious turn of mind and he hits upon the expedient of shoving himself up from behind with stout sticks of cinnamon. Then, setting himself up, he gazes at himself in admiration. Tottie's eyes are also fixed upon the effigy; it possesses a horrible fascination for her.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE NEW YORK HORROR.

Fifth Avenue Hotel Fire—Its Origin and Delay in Giving the Alarm—Rigid Investigation Called For.

New York, December 12—Mary Ann Fagan, one of the victims of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, died in great agony at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The fire originated, according to the evidence before the Fire Marshal, in a servant's room on the third floor. One of the proprietors say, however, that the origin of the fire is not at all known. Another of the proprietors says he ordered the alarm to be given after the discovery of the fire. Both are of the opinion that the poor girls met their death from suffocation. The loss on the building will be only ten thousand dollars. The furniture was damaged to the extent of eighty thousand dollars. An eye witness says there is no doubt that if an alarm had been sounded on the discovery of the fire, the girls would have been rescued. The general impression is that the hotel proprietors, in their anxiety to save their furniture and carpets, wanted to put the fire out themselves. The loud and piercing shrieks of the girls were distinctly heard in the basement. At this time the fire had made great headway. But even the hotel employees, whose attention was directed to the great glare, said; "Oh, it's nothing;" and again, "These girls will scare the guests, if they go on in that way."

Gen. Shaler, the fire official, says that the alarm was not given soon enough. Chief Engineer Perley says that the location of the fire was first telegraphed to him at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock, and that the firemen were on the ground five minutes later. He thinks there was unaccountable delay at the hotel in giving the alarm. The tortuous ways of the interior of the building prevented the firemen doing very effective service. The foreman of one of the companies says that at first he was refused admission to the hotel, with the excuse that they did not wish a panic among their guests, and that he finally insisted upon entering. The Fire Mashal says that nothing, like sufficient precautions had been taken to guard against loss of life in the event of fire at the hotel, and that he finds no efforts were made by the people in the hotel to rescue the girls. He thinks the authorities were so concerned about the baggage of the guests that the human lives were forgotten. Besides, the workmen were looking after the baggage instead of attempting to rescue the endangered people. An employee says he ineffectually endeavored to tear off the screws of the windows where the girls were confined.

Twenty-five thousand persons went to the Morgue yesterday. The sights there were of the ghastliest character.

The press of the city call for a thorough investigation. The *Herald* heads its leading editorial thus: "The Fifth Avenue Holocaust—It was Criminal—Was it Murder?" and proceeds in a lengthy article to strongly condemn the authorities of the hotel for their conduct.

Six bodies are yet unrecognized, three of these cannot be identified. Some of the bodies look like mummies, they are so blackened. Three of the roasted victims were found in a room as though burned embracing each other.

Great indignation is manifested toward the authorities at their course in sending the corpses of the unfortunates to be stared at in their horrid disfigurement at the Morgue, which is intended only for the reception of unknown dead. Some charitably disposed citizens propose to render aid to the relatives of the burned.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal.

[World's Washington Cor., 13th.]

The testimony to-day of Colonel McComb before the investigation into the alleged bribery of members of Congress by Credit Mobilier stock was voluminous, interesting and important; and, notwithstanding the pretended secrecy of the Committee, the salient points of the same have been trustworthily ascertained. The witness gave a full history of the transaction, and explicitly declared that he had been in no wise responsible for the publications made during the summer. He produced Ames' original letter to him, as published, wherein the latter represents he had to pay members of Congress from certain States, and swore that the list on the back of said letter of Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, Boutwell, Garfield, Wilson, &c., was written by himself on Ames' positive assertion that they were the parties to whom Ames claimed he had paid Credit Mobilier stock. The witness submitted other coroborating original letters, and testified that Ames said that the stock was thus disposed of, and that he could not, therefore, comply with Mr. McComb's demand for the stock which the latter had claimed for himself.

The witness, turning to Messrs. John B. Alley and Ames, who were present in the Committee Room, said: "Gentlemen, I defy you to deny the truth of this." Col'nel McComb then said that he did not know of his own knowledge that this stock had been paid to the members of Congress named. He only produced what Mr. Ames had written and told him to *that effect*. The witness was then asked if he knew of any other member of Congress not on that list who had received any Credit Mobilier stock.

He replied that he did. He knew *of one member* who had received fifty shares of the same, for which he had not paid a cent. The Chairman of the committee asked for the name, and Colonel McComb replied that it was Mr. ——, who was a member of the Fortieth Congress. The witness further answered that Ames had told him that he had paid some thirty odd shares claiming it for alleged newspaper influence as a Washington correspondent. In concluding his testimony, Colonel McComb appealed to the Committee to send for all the books and papers of the Credit Mobilier, for, although a large stockholder, he had never been able to see these books. The witness again declared that this publicity was not of his own seeking, but he had been assailed and testified in his own behalf. John B. Alley, a Credit Mobilier director, who had heard Ames' evidence, was very wrathy. After coming out he said: "Such infamy of lying to end is false."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The progress of scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disfigurements. The Pills are astonishing whole districts by their cures of chills and fever, etc. Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price, 25 cents per box or pot. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

Beware

of spurious needless, poor silk twist, linen and cotton thread, and bad oil, which may render the best machine useless. We sell the Singer Manufacturing Co's renowned Silk Twist, Linen Thread, Needles, &c., all of a superior quality, which can be relied on only when obtained from the Singer Sewing Machine Agency. STRAW & CO., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL OF 1872.

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dec18-4w.] N. SHAFFER.

New Advertisements.

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The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on THURSDAY DECEMBER 26th, 1872 all that valuable tract of land containing 180 acres, all under fence, located in Chippewa Twp., Beaver Co., Pa., within three miles of Beaver Falls, near the Darlington road. The whole farm is well watered by never-failing springs. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE

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Said land will divide well and will be offered in two lots. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Inquire at W. W. Dunkel's Shoe Store, Main St., Beaver Falls, or on the premises. OLIVER FREW.

dec13-3w

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Martha E. Erwin, dec'd, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE K. SHANNON,

dec4:6w *Adm'r. de bonis non.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the estate of William Rodgers, *sr* late of Industry township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to ELIZA RODGERS.

Industry Beaver Co. Pa.—oct23:6w] *Ex'x*

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dec4:3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Alexander, deceased, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, requests all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to the same are requested to make prompt payment. ANDREW McGAFFICK,

Chippewa Tp., Nov. 29, 1872—6t* Adm'r.

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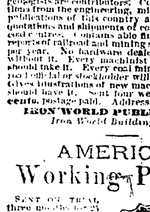
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of John Cider, dec'd.*—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of John Cider, dec'd., late of Raccoon tp., Beaver co., Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT POTTER, *Adm'r.*

nov6:6w

Iron World and Manufacturer.



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feb6:1y

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sep20:tf.

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jy31:1y

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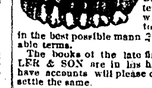

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